Walsh's Influence at Washington-Office Hour gulations-Gov. Merriwether and New-Mexico-

per Doings, &c.
per Doings, &c.
per Doings, &c.
Washington City, Moodsy, May 15, 1853.
Washington City, Moodsy, May 15, 1853. Mike Walsh's present visit to the federal capital is subably in connection with the appointments to the set of Appraisers in the New-York Collection District, set of Appraisers in the New-York Collection District, which are yet vacant, you will remember. The rush for the dem is as extensive and excited as for any other places in the President's gift. The President has a very high spinion of Mike, but somehow or other he failed to print of Mike, but somehow or other he failed to carry his points contended for when last in Washington, for some weeks.

The new heads of Bureaax here are adopting stringent applicant for the severament of those samples.

The new heads of Bureaux nere are sampling stringent regulations for the government of those employed under them, during what are termed "office hours." Up to this time, and more especially as the monthly pay-day spproaches, much of the time of the Clerks is taken up approaches, much of the declare during the control of the clerks is taken up osches, much of the time of the Cierks is taken up in wrangling with or dodging duns, rendering the of all employed in rooms with the dunned most un-rtable. These regulations contemplate compelling much to transact such business out of the office ad out of office hours, by excluding from their rooms ach company. They further forbid many current practed leading to idleness and carelessness; and they still ties leading to idleness and carelesaness; and they sum further forbid the payment of any portion of the salary of employees upon orders. The improvident are in the habit of giving orders in advance of pay-day, at a dissent of some 5 per cent. per month, and heads of Burraux have heretofore in many cases permitted the practice. These new regulations are designed to get rid of that and many other nuisances now common in the Desartments at Washington. However, there is no telling leave the new brown will sweep thus clean. It is long the new broom will sweep thus clean. It is to truth to remark that such regulations are usually

contrive to have his instructions prepared by the day

after to-morrow, which is being attempted.

Remors are affeat here to-day of a collision between the Chihushuans and Americans relative to the boundary the Chihumhuans and Americans relative to the boundary dispute, which have evidently some that excited the falks in the State Department, though I apprehend that there is, in truth, little in them. The instructions being prepared for Governor M. are exceedingly voluminous, well as important, in view of this trouble.

Writing of New-Mexico reminds me that the Land

Office Bureau—the Commissioner thereof is much con-cerned with reference to the proper disposition of the land questions growing out of the state of the Puebla Indians of that region. These "savages," in the eye of the law, are recognized here as being the very bone and sinew of the civilized population obtained by us from Marico are recognized here as being the very bone and sinew of the civilized population obtained by us from Mexico. They hold lands by legal grant from the Mexican Gov-ernment, as no other Indians under our Government hold them: making also the beat possible use of them. These are termed Puebla Lands—village sites and large tracts connected therewith, in which the people of the particular village are entitled to a pastoral usufruct. Congress, at its next session, will again be called on to extend the Government land system over New-Mexico, with such alterations as in their wisdom may appear extend the Government land system over New-Mexico, with such alterations as in their wisdom may appear necessary and proper, and you may rely on it, that in so doing ample provision will be made to preserve the Puebla lands and the Puebla system now reigning there intact; for the United States Government are satisfied that those living under it are really more deserving of

Government sympathy than any others—white, Mexican or copper colored—in all that region.

The idea of applying our Indian system to the Pue-blas of New-Mexico, is preposterous, though speculating parties are anxious to have it carried out there in all its rivers describes and had considered. all its rigors, deceptions and bad consequences. The truth is, had we dealt more liberally and honestly with the Indians every where, the remnants of the tribes than at present, while much of the sacrifice of human life, white as well as red, and of money, which has been mous, would have been avoided. These views l

enormous, would have been avoided. These views I know, prevail in high quarters in the War Department.

On Friday evening last the Cabinet finished, or very nearly finished their consultations upon the fareign appointments, their action thereupon being now in the hands of the President, who is reviewing it quietly at his leasure. At least so I was informed by a party who is rarely deceived relative to the precise condition of matters at the White House.

Wm. A. G. Sloo seems to be in fine spirits relative to the prospect of his Tehnantepec Treaty. The question has been, Will the Administration submit it to the Senate with a favorable recommendation or not? He now conceives that there can no longer be a question as to their letermination upon the point—nous verrons.

The Secretary of the Navy, who, when in Congress, was

one of the Anti-Navy Democrats, is already sensible of the absolute necessity for a large increase of the naval force of this Government, if we would pretend to protect and encourage American foreign commerce. I know that this subject has been a theme of discussion more than ance in Cabinet council, and that the members of the Government generally are of opinion that we at this mo-ment require on the Pacific Ocean quite as many and men, as are now in vessels of the naval service of the Government of the United States

You may rely upon it that they will be bold in their recommendations to Congress upon this subject—startling, indeed, to the host of Democratic members who owe much of their personal prominence to the violence and venom of their abuse of the naval service of the United States-of whom we have "lots and cords.

Philadelphia Items.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 17, 1833.
The Jan the heat ha Summer is upon us in earnest. To day the heat has been the theme of general remark. Woollen garments are at a discount and are being laid aside, while linen, and other light summer goods are in demand, and at a premium. Summer has certainly arrived, and old Sol seems determined to make his influence felt.

The Thermometer to-day is 86; five degrees higher

than at any other time during the present season, and eight degrees higher than at the same time last year. A young man named Edwin Owensetter, a painter, in the employ of Mr. McGonigal, while at work upon a building at Schuylkill Sixth and Arch. sts., this morning, fell head foremost a distance of three stories, striking upon a marble step. He was taken up for dead, but afterward recovered sufficiently to be carried to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where it was found that his skul was fractured, and one of his arms broken in several places. The unfortunate man was upon a scaffold at the places. The unfortunate man was upon a scanced at the time of the accident. The rope which sustained it gave

Yesterday was observed as a holiday by a large class of our citizens. The military made a fine display in the afternoon. They proceeded to the parade ground in the afternoon. They proceeded to the parade ground of the county prison, where they were reviewed by Gen. Cadwallader. Their evolutions were very creditably performed. Being Whitsuntide Monday the occasion was generally observed by the German portion of the population as a gala day. Large parties gathered at Camden, at Harrowgate, at Lemon Hill, Judge Peters' Farm, and at other favorite spots, where they enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. At the last-named place the Social Democratic Gymnastic Association held a grand jubilee, and passed the day in music, feasting, ng, and in the exercise of athletic sports.

A thunder storm of great severity prevails here as I write. It is welcome, though, for the dust and heat o to day have been intolerable.

Loss of the Ship William and Mary-Probable SAFETY OF TWENTY-FIVE OF HER PASSENGERS.-We have A few additional items in reference to this ill fated vessel, her crew and passengers. Capt. Stinson thinks that there were about thirty passengers in the boats which were probably eaved by the English vessel in sight. It may therefore be concluded that there were about one hundred and ninety who wert down with the vessel.

The brig Reuben Carver fell in on the 10th May with the bark Oreco, of Portland, and received a supply of provisions, which was greatly needed, after receiving the Captain and part of the crew of the William and Mary on board.

The Reuben Carver was twelve days at sea from the time
she picked up the crew of the lost vessel till her arrival at

Capt. Nickerson, of the schooner Smith Tattle, which arrived at this port on Sanday last from Florida, reports having spoken on Wednesday, May 11, an English bark 100 miles north of Maritanil's Reef. She had picked up twentyfive passengers from an American ship the day pravious The bark was bound to Europe, but Capt. N. could not a certain her name. We think there is every reason to be lieve that the persons rescued were some of the passengers of the William and Mary.

The following are the names of the officers and crew of the William and Mary, rescued by the brig Reuben Carver, and brought to this port :

Officers—Captain Stenson, of Bowdoinhan, Me.; First Mate, Samnel B. Welch; Second Mate, Loami Ross.

Cree—Stephen W. Perrington, Nicholas Card, John D. Best, of Maine; Henry More, of New York; Edward Weeks, of New Brunswick; — Williams, of England.

We learn that Dr. Kane has so far recovered from late illness, that his Arctic Expedition will be able to start so seen as the various minor details of the outfit can plished. In a few weeks at farthest, the Doctor expects to be upon his way to the Polar regions once

THE ART-UNION INVESTIGATION

ELEVENTH DAY-TUESDAY, MAY IT, 1830.

The Committee met this day at 11 o'clock A M., pursuant to adjournment, Hon D. B. Taylor in the chair. R. Grant White, sworn—I reside in this City, and have been one of the Editors of The Courier and Enquirer since the spring of 1851, when Mr. Raymond left; I would like to say I was connected with The Courier and Enquirer before that time, but that from the spring of 1881 to 1851 I was not connected with it in any way, and my previous connection was as critic, not as an editor. Q. It has been stated that you received some money from the Art-Union. A. On the 1st of October, 1849, I received \$160 from the Art-Union, which was on account of some articles setting forth the objects and advantages of the institution; the money was paid me by Mr. Cozzens, the President; on the 6th of September, 1850, I received \$50, also for Mr. Cozzens, for similar services; I do not know in what papers those articles were published, as I furnished them to Mr. Cozzens in manuscript; one was published in The Na tional Intelligencer, another in The Boston Courier, and one in The Express of this City; some of them were in the shape of communications, and one of them was adopted by the editor and put in as an editorial; I should have written fifty articles if Mr. Cozzens asked me so to do, as I felt an interest in the success of the institution, and that I got moderate nay: I often wrote small articles or paragraphs ELEVENTH DAY-TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1850. terest in the success of the institution, and that I go oderate pay; I often wrote small articles or paragraph, onnected with the affairs of the Art Union at the suggestion moderate pay: I often wrote small articles or paragraphs connected with the affairs of the Art Union at the suggestion of Mr. Cozzans, and I sent them down to the committee rooms of the Art Union, and never asked & received payment for them at all, and only knew they appeared by seeing them published in the newspapers. N'I Jarvis Jr., sworn—I have been the Recording Secretary of the Art-Union since 1847; the book containing the minutes of the last annual election of the Society, in December, 1852, was put in and sworn to, as having taken place. Witness, in continuation—I was present at that meeting: there were about twenty five or thrity; about half of those present belonged to the Committee of Management; the reason we elected two at that meeting, was on account of the holding over of fifty-one, which they could have done by the constitution; the members of 1851 were not invited to elect members in 1852; they could not, for there was no election. Mr. Taylor—I do not see how it was that the Art Union did not cease to exist in 1852, inasmuch as no meeting was held in 1881, to give their sanction to the members of 1852; for, if it was otherwise, a committee of management of five could close at any time, and convert the funds accumulated to their own use. Question by Mr. Taylor—Do you know why the property in the Art Union, in 1851, was sold by auction. Is there anything in your minutes respecting it! A. There was a resolution passed by the Managing Committee that, inasmuch as the distribution of the pictures could not take place, and as it was necessary to liquidate the debts of the Institution, this property was sold by auction with the consent of the committee, (book of minutes exhibited, and reaching the first of the committee, thook of minutes exhibited, and reaching the first of the committee, the course of the committee of the source of the lastitution of the pictures could not take place, and as it was necessary to liquidate the debts of the Institution, this property was sold by auction with the consent o

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reus, Abraham M. Cozzens has incurred and may incur liabil
alf of this institution for which he has not received adeq

Whereas, Abraham M. Corzens has incurred and may incur liabilities on behalf of this institution for which he has not received adequate security.

Resolved. That there be executed to him a morigage on all the property of the institution not beretofore mortgaged, to secure him for such liabilities, and that the Finance Committee be authorized and directed to execute the necessary papers, under the seal of the institution, in the hands of the Recording Secretary.

There was a mortgage executed of this property shortly after the passage of this resolution—pictures and personal property of the institution; the pictures purchased in 1851 formed a portion of the property mortgaged, and these pictures were purchased with the money advanced by Mr. Cozzens. E. B. Corwin, sworn—I was a member of the Art Union in 1852; I was present at the annual meeting in that year; there were about twenty present at that meeting, the names of ten or twelve of whom I remember; I never told Monk that I received a private note to attend secret meetings of the Committee of that year; the note was to attend the annual meeting of the members of the institution; I presume that such a note was delivered to every other member; I became a member for 1852 in the usual way in which I became a member in 1852 in the usual way in which I became a member; I do not know whether there was much told of the difficulty of the Art-Union when I subscribed for 1852; I knew there was no distribution in 1851; I had no anticipation about whether there would be or not a drawing in 1852; I knew there was no distribution in 1851; I had no anticipation about whether there would be or not a drawing in 1852; I did not know why the drawing of 1851 did not take place, but I understood it to be because they could not get a sufficient number of subscribers; but indeed I made very little inquiry, as I was that at the meeting; the statement I made to Monk was that I had received a letter from Col. Warner to attend the meeting of the Institution; all the notices of the previ was that I had received a letter from Col. Warner to attend
the meeting of the Institution; all the notices of the previous annual meetings of the Institution had been published in the public papers. Frederick A. Coe sworn—I
have been a member of the Committee of Management for
the last six years: I heard the testimony given by Joseph
Monk in relation to a conversation between him and Mr.
M. in respect to the purchase of a picture entitled "The
Trout Stream," and purchased from Mr. Boutelle, and no
such conversation every took place, nor was Monk present
at the purchase of that picture, nor did I ever give as a
reason why Mr. Boutelle should not receive \$330 for that
picture that he was not able to keep that money, or that he
ought not to have that amount of money on hand at once;
I have been charged with receiving compensation for my
services as a member of the Committee of Management,
but I have never received any, nor do I know of any of

I have been charged with receiving compensation for my services as a member of the Committee of Management, but I have never received any, nor do I know of any of the members who did; the circumstances under which my traveling expenses were paid was, that I had occasion, at the request of the Committee of Management, to see some corresponding secretaries, burdened with two trunks full of engravings; I performed the duties assigned to me, and charged much less than my actual individual expenses, without making any charge for my time or services. Q. I see that there is an eatry of money there of your firm having received some sums of money for law services. A. Yes; I did not consider myself obliged when I became a member of the Art Union to surreader my profession as a lawyer. Chairman—Yes, I understand; there has been a constant misapprehension on this subject; the money received was for services prformed, but not for services as a member of the Managing Committee. [The witness here underwent a long cross examination by the Chairman, and he was brought over the accounts; and the Chairman stated that he could not see how the Institution was not insolvent to the amount of \$90,361.77, and that you have to discharge yourselves of that sum.] Mr. Fullerton—I have been endeavoring for the fast three days to show you how solvent to the amount of \$90,361 77, and that you have to discharge yourselves of that sum | Mr. Fullerton—I have been endeavoring for the last three days to show you how this has been disposed of, and if I have not been able to prove it to you before this I despair of being ever able to accomplish it. [Mr. Fullerton here again read over the accounts of disbursements.] Mr. Cozens—I desire to state that every member of the Art Union for 1851 and '52 has received or will receive more than the value of his five dollars. Mr. James R. Whiting was here called. Monk objected to the evidence of Mr. Whiting being taken, as it was what he came to swear against him. Mr. Taylor was what he came to swear against him. Mr. Taylor Well, new, let us understand this. I hear that the reas of introducing Mr. Whiting was because some seven Well, new, let us understand this. I hear that the reason of introducing Mr. Whiting was because some seven or eight years ago Munk had some connection with the Seventh Ward Bank, of which institution Mr. Whiting had been counsel. He (Mr. Taylor) did not consider that this would be a fair mode toward the witness, for the Committee had this witness Monk much in their employment for the last four or five years, and if he conducted himself well there, there ought not now be an inquiry into a previous matter, and at all events, the question of the Committee would not turn on Monk's tet imony, but on the allegations made in the petition and which had been partly admitted by the evidence of the witnesses on behalf of the Committee. Mr. Fullerton said that no such conclusion could be arrived at from any thing testified to by the witnesses for the defense, but that he could not answer the observations of the Chair, but if it was put on the record the proceedings that the Committee did not consider any evidence given by Monk as worthy of consideration, he would withdraw the offer—the offer of proving by Mr. Whiting that Monk was not a reliable or truthful witness, but was overruled, and the examination of Mr. Coe was proceeded with. I think I made two trips on behalf of the Art Union, but I never received payment for my time or services; I was only paid my individual actual expenses; I do not know what I was paid; I got \$50 at one time; but I do not know what I received for the other trip; the firm of which I am a member were smoloved by corns time; but I do not know what I was paid: I got \$30 at one time; but I do not know what I received for the other trip; the firm of which I am a member were employed by Skepherd Knapp, the assignee of Mr. Cozzens to fore close a mortgaged which realized \$30,000 against the Art-Union; Knapp was President of the Merchants' Bank, where between twenty thousand and thirty thousand dollars of the Institution had been discounted with Mr. Cozzens's name upon it; this paper was discounted and renewed during the years of 1851 and 1852; all this renewed paper was discounted to meet debts incurred in 1851; that paper was given for the purpose of obtaining money when we had no subscribers and to carry on the Institution until subscribers came in; we purchased some of the pictures with cash raised by bills, and at other times, when we purchased a picture of an artist, we gave him our drafts at long dates, and if subscribers did not come in by the time these bills would become due, we would be forced to raise money on bills to meet them, our subscriptions were not able to

on bills to meet them; our subscriptions were not able to meet at the time, according as they would come in, to mee the current expenses of the Institution, and the greater number of our subscriptions came in within a fortnight the property of the Art Union in Mercer st. was sold in February last, and paid over in April to Mr. Knapp. The amount readised from that sale was \$17,000; I paid to the plainted \$10.816 Mr. principal and interest. the plainted \$10.816 Mr. principal and interest.

amount realised from that sale was \$17,000; I paid to the plaintiff \$10,816 56, principal and interest; the balance, after deducting cost, counsel's bill, sheriff's fees and advertiring, I paid over to the Treasurer on the 18th of April, \$5,840 68; the morrgage was due in August, 1852, for want of payment of interest; the whole object of that sale and foreclosure was for the purpose of perfecting the title to the property, as if there was a forfeiture of the property of the Art-Union under the decision of the Court, as the Alms House and other persons would be troubling us, and we desired to out them off; I do not know when the order for the Bulletin that was presented here yesterday evening was given; It has been in contemplation for some months; there were 13,000 ordered, one for each member. Abram M. Cozzens, recalled—The assessment on the mortgage was made to Knapp two or on the mortgage was made to Knapp two or three weeks before the sale. The mortgage was given March 1852, previous to the injunction; there are about that number of members in the Art Union at present; we are that number of members in the Art Union at present; we are not in the habit of making strong efforts in the early part of the year; all the members of 1852, that the annual meeting and election would take place upon the day designated in the charter, to wit, the first Friday preceding Christmas; there were no salaries paid to honorary secretaries at all at any time; being in daily anticipation of a fovorable decision from the Courts to continue the Clerks and other salaried persons about the establishment until the 21st of August 1852; the accounts for 1851 were audited by Mr. Kelly; Mr. Appleton, and myself, and every voucher was carefully examined; this was not done before payment was made nor was it necessary; Mr. Glass is an American artist who received his first lessons in this City; his first master was Huntington; his first productions were purchased by the American Art Union; he subsequently went to Europe for the purpose of study, and for a length of time the Art Union made purchases of him while abroad; his mother

present indications are, that in less than one year this road was an American ; I believe he was born at sea, and he told present indications are, that in less than one year this road will be completed and in successful operation.

A company of speculators of this City are already taking advantage of the location of this road, and are buving up every rod of land in the vicinity that can be purchased for anything less than three times its value, for the purpose of laying it out into building lots. Within the last two weeks this company have purchased five farms laying upon either side of the Railroad, at an average cost of \$300 per acree the whole of which is to be laid out into building lots, and the streets to be graded immediately.

Very high prices have been refused by the farmers for their land. Mr. Robert Willet, owning a farm of 125 acres, about midway between Flushing and Newtown, was last week effered by this company \$44,000, but refused to take less than \$51,000 for the farm. me he was an American citizen.

The Investigation was here declared closed and the Committee adjourned sine die, Philolexian Society's Auniversary. This Society celebrated its fifty-nest anniversary, with more than usual eclat, last even ng. at Matropolitan Hall

THE CHYSTAL PALACE CUPOLA. - The last crowning

ished, if the weather remains fine, by Saturday; the rest of

the finishing, such as glazing, roofing, flooring, painting. &c., is preceeding at a rapid rate. The whole construc-

tion, plans and specifications are the work of the architects.

Messrs. Carsten & Gildermeister, with the assistance of Mr Kroehl, engineer, and Messrs. Dietz & Bauer, architects

The construction of the columns, girders, connecting pieces

&c. all except the dome, is similar to that of the London

FOR THE CEYSTAL PALACE .- On board the Hamburg

ship John Hermann, from Hamburg, just arrived, 263 pack ages for the New-York Industrial Exhibition. Total amount of packages received up to May 17 from foreign Ports for

Jesse Hutchinson, of the Hutchinson Family, died, yesterday, at a water cure establishment, near the city.

Such is the simple announcement, from Cincinnati, by elegraph, of a death which will cause a feeling of sorrow in thousands of hearts, throughout the length and breadth of the land. We believe he was the eldest of the large Family of that name, which originated at Milford N. H.

and has made it a household word wherever simple and sweet English sorg is loved. He was about forty years of age, and at the time of his death was on his way home from California, where, we believe, he had not been very fortu-

pate. He was a man of almost infantine simplicity of char-

acter, of warm affections, and of sterling integrity. Every movement for the interests of humanity received his earnest

Madame Sontag will at present only visit and give Concerts in Providence, New Bedford, Taunton, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, and New Haven, leaving out the

On Friday evening next the Chinese Company o

dramatists begin their performances at Niblo's. A Celestia

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warror. The steamer Black Warrior, R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. commander, from Mobile May 9, and Havana 12th

inst. at 3 P. M., arrived here at an early hour this

There was nothing new at Havana, the health of that

ackowledge Santa Aña as President, the whole body

were made prisoners by General Woll, the military

The small pox and chelera had made their appear-

Women Presecuted for Treason-The News from

Mexico.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
HAVANA, Thursday, May 12, 1853.

Were the information I am now about to give, not corroborated by the document from which I take it, published in the Gaceta de la Habana, you, in the language of the Cronica, might term it "infamously improbable." Can you believe it? two pretty ladies, Cubans, now in

security among the free and independent inhabitants of your City, are cited, in an edict, to deliver themselves up to justice in Havana, before the expiration of nine days, to answer the charge of treason, on the pain of be-

days, to answer the charge of treasm. On the pain of oc-ing declared rebels, outlawed and so forth, should they not appear. Well; what will the good people among you say to this gallant conduct of the Spanish Government? What is the state of Cuba, if the women rebel? Does

not this tell volumes to the few incredulous among you! Well may the Spaniards fear the petticoats of Cuba, for

both the love and hatred of the Cuban belles is to be dreaded. Their smiles are so killing; and as for their pretty lips when curled with anger, they are dreadful to

the Spaniards, and their soft, sweet voices might give courage to their countrymen almost to madness, when

exclaiming against their oppressors. Yes, to the honor of them and theirs, the lovely Julia Echarte de Valiente

fore their shameless oppressors. Don't they wish they may get it! They are too safe and happy to think of such a thing. Perhaps next we shall have children at the

The two ladies referred to as cited, are of highly re-

spectable families and their relations here are numerous. The Cubans are quite indignant at the unmanly conduct of their Spanish rulers in this instance, and I never have

witnessed so much spirit among them as since the proinleation of this miserable edict.

The news from Mexico is such as to warn you to bowl

Cuba out, as that country and the United States must have a turn to before long, and Cuba then as a stronghold

for the Spaniards, who will help their party in Mexico, would be a sad thorn in your sides. I am told that \$200,000 went from here to produce this last change in

lexico.

I take my Mexican news from the Diario de la Marina,

my only source, and God knows it gives enough this time. Santa Aña, it says, is as good as Dictator, and a Ministry

as been formed, of which Lucas Alaman is at the head

Sr. Fornel is Minister of War: Sr. Sares ditto for Justice

and Ecclesiastical concerns; Sr. Haro y Tamariz for Finance. The liberty of the press is suppressed.

Ministers to foreign powers have been appointed. Almonte to the United States, Sr. Castello y Sanzas for England, Manuel Larrainzar, present Minister at Wash-

ngton, for Rome, Ramon Pachea for France, and last

This Vivo, we all know was captain of a vessel a few years since, trading between Havana and Vera Cruz, and

latterly he was Consul at Havana, for Mexico. He is a Mexican by birth, of Castilian parents, and educated in Catalonia, and, as I heard a Catalon say, is a common.

not least Buennventiorn Vivo, Minister for Spain.

breast cited.

Yes, to the honor

nce at Vera Cruz, and a considerable number of

Governor of that place, and sent to Mexico.

Crystal Palace, by Fox & Henderson.

New York Exhibition 2,074.

sympathy and devoted efforts.

morning.

disturbed.

now on his way to Europe.

Eastern Cities as heretofore announced.

theatrical company is a novelty indeed.

We do not remember having ever seen so brilliant an as semblage of the softer sex as then lighted up the gallery of the Hall, and smiled a sweet encouragement on the efforts of the young aspirants for literary fame. The proceedings of the evening were commenced by the following excel-ent programme, performed by Dodworth's celebrated

Freeing Bells. H. B. Dod worth
Star of Love.

W. V. Wallace
Philolexies March—Composed for the occasion, and
respectfully deficated to the Society by.

H. B. Dod worth
Screnade.

Schubert At the conclusion of which General Scott entered the

At the conclusion of which General Scott entered the Hall, and was ushered to the platform by Mr. Pennell, amid the most enthasiastic applause of all present.

The Presidential Address was given by Grozor C. Presert, who delivered an excellent discourse, embodying the bistory of the Society, and pointing out to the student the high and noble reward which awaited perseverence in the pursuit of knowledge. He remarked that some of the brightest ornaments of our country had been members of this Society.

y. onelusion of his remarks repeated applause greet-

ed him, and a number of bouquets were thrown t which he bowed to the audience and said : which he bowed to the audience and said:

"Accept our thanks for honors so profuse and ill-deserved.
As from a sparkling founain in our thirsty May, from some
Acadian glade, festooned with flowers and filled with fragrance, return we hence, refreshed and reinspired for high
er efforts on the mountain side. No ray is fraitless in the
smiles you give; no leaf shall wither in the garland you've
heatowed."

bestowed."

The band rendered "Lucrezia Borgia"—Pot Pourri, of Donnizetti; siter which the President introduced Thomas McCarty, who delivered, with considerable premise of future oratorical power, the Ode, entitled "Memory" at the termination of which the warm applause that rewarded him, bore flattering testimony to the pleasure with which the audience received his production: but the boquets from his fair admirers in the galleries were, we doubt not, a far more acceptable return.

The Bard filled the interval with the warblings of "Grove Songsters," and they were very sweet ones too, after which John A. Kernsachan was called on for "Sic Transit Gloria Mundi," which he delivered in a manner that did him great credit, and would put to shame many an orator of greater notoriety. His intonation was most pleasing, and his gestures chastely graceful. At the close he retired amid a shower of applause.

The interval was well filled by "Giorni & Orrore," of Rossini, a Duett by Allen and Harvey B. Dodworth.

Manvis R. Vincent was called on to deliver his views of "the Teacher's Calling." This was, by far, the most common sense and practical of all the addresses that had be en delivered, and if we could have afforded space, it was worthy of further notice. Warm and continued applance was manifested to the close.

The band gave Dodworth's "Old College Sycamore Schottich" with spirited effect: after which
Herrier B. Turner addressed the meeting on "The Influence of Association. After ranging all through the material world, in elucidating the influence of associations on Man, he struck a vein on Woman, and then soared high up to heaven, proving himself a thorough advocate of woman's rights; and tremendous applause from the fair sex in the gallery showed their just appreciation of his efforts in their behalf. In closing, he drew a beautiful picture of motherly influence, and the benignant power of home associations, and retired amidst a storm of applause.

"Sounds from Home" most appropriately filled the time that intervence

quets from the gallery, and applause ad libitum, from all.
A solo from "Casta Diva," was performed by Allen
Dodworth, and received much applause.
Elias G. Draks came forward to illustrate "The Sim-

E.I.As G. Drake came forward to intestrate. The sent-plicity of True Manhood." The speaker did ample justice to his subject, and proved himself the orator of the evening. He said, take the glittering theatrical course of Napeleon, and the simple and dignified career of Washington, and compare the two. [Here he was interrupted with prolonged applause.] After which he proceeded to a thorough analysis of his text, and did no discredit to the theme he had chosen. He, also, was much applauded, and hed his share of the ladies, smiles and hedunets.

and had his share of the ladies' smiles and boquets.

The Band rendered "Home, Sweet Home," very persuasively, as a gentle hint to the audience that they should go there, and they took it, but not, however, before giving three cheers to the hero of Chernbuszo, and a round of ap plause, as retired from the platform.

TWENTY NINTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Twenty-ninth Aniversary of this Institution, whose work lies at the foundation of all our religious charities, was held in Philadelphia, May 17, 1853. From the exhibit made on the occasion it appears, that

the principal receipts and expenditures for the year were Receipts, 8217,014 63; of which \$52,351 58 were dona-

tions, and \$8,082 67 legacies; \$150,875 57 for sales and in payment of debts, &c.; from tenants renting rooms of the Society, \$2,353 01; loans received, \$3,351 80; balanfrom last year, \$3,073 31.

from last year, \$3,073-31.

Expenditures.—Salaries and expenses of 169 missionaries and sgents, and donations of books to destitute Sanday Schools, &c.,\$60,662-71; for stereotype plates, \$4,527-15; copyrights and editing, \$2,610-30; engravings, \$3,283-07; paper, \$47,111-27; printing, \$16,193-24; binding, \$51,620-73; Bibles and Testaments bought and miscellaneous books purchased to fill orders, \$5,721-89; interest on loans, books purchased to fill orders, \$8,731 89; interest on loans, \$2,513 17; salaries of secretary, superintendent of bookstore, bookskeeper, salesmen, clerks and laborers, \$9,598 62; maps, coloring, &c., \$870 32; Custom house duties, freight, boxes, postage; &c., \$2,823 34; advertising, stationery, fuel, &c., \$1,049 66; taxes, insurance, &c., \$1,147 52; leans paid, \$2,000; miscellaneous items, \$5,234 41; balance cash on hand, \$115 45.

The Society is now indebted for paper, binding, &c., \$27,112 88; which, added to the amount of loans bearing interest, \$38,312 09; exhibits a total indebtedness of \$65, 424 97. The amount of stock of paper and books is \$103, 241 73.

Sunday School Missionaries -- One hundred and fifty seven of these laborers have been employed for various periods of time, in twenty-four different States and Territo ries. These Sunday School missionaries have established 1,704 new schools, and have visited and revived 2,395 other schools, altogether embracing 29,997 teachers and 193,350 scholars. They have distributed by sale and donation \$38,895 worth of religious books, chiefly for children and

youth.

The Missionary labors of the Society are entirely distinct from the publishing department. Indeed, the latter is quite subordinate to the former. As a missionary institution the Society has two chief objects: 1. To open new Sunday schools in neighborhoods and settlements where they would not otherwise be established visiting and reviving old Sunday-schools; and 2. To supply them with books for carrying on the schools successfully, when thus begun.

Gratuitous distribution of books, tracts, &c., have been Gratuitous distribution of books, tracts, &c., have been made (including \$2,870.96, the cetails of which are not yet reported,) to the value of \$18,401.97, and these, with the charges to the donation account specified in the general report of receipts and expenditures, make the amount expended in missionary and agency labors and donations in books during the year, ending March 1, 1853, \$60,662.71.

All donations made to the Society are scrupulously applied to the objects designated by the donors. In no case are they applied to carry on the publication department of the Society's operations.

Publishing Department—The value of publications put into circulation during the past year, \$150,910.28. The number of new publications 58, of which 44 are for libraries. Of the whole number, 34 are original works and 24 reprints. The aggregate of new reading matter, exclusive of the periodicals, circulated by the Society during the past year, if issued in 18mo, book form, will not be less than 6,300 pages.

The most important publications of the year are The

The most important publications of the year, are The New Biblical Atlas and Scripture Gazetteer, and The Mine Explored; or, Help to the Reading of the Bible.

In addition to the three "Ten Dollar Libraries," comprising one hundred volumes each—the "Five Dollar Juvenile Library," embracing seventy-five volumes, and the "Child's Cabinet Library," of fifty volumes, (\$2.50)—a second "Five Dollar Juvenile Library" has been added, consisting of seventy five volumes, none of which are embraced in either of the other series.

The Sunday School Journal and Youth's Penny Gazette, are published as formerly; the price of subscription has been reduced to ten cents per annum, where 100 copies and over are taken.

Commencement of the Flushing Railroad.

On Tuesday afternoon last, the first ground on the Flushing Railroad was broken in Newtown about 11 miles from Finshing and about one half mile south of the Plank Road. The Company have secured the right of way from Flushing to Green Point, with the exception of crossing a few ots in the town of Newtown; the owners, in most in stances, helding on for the purpose of obtaining exorbit-ant prices. The road has been surveyed and is to be built under the supervision of Mr. Cross, Engineer, and the contract for the grading and mason work has been given to Mr. D. F. Hoadly, of Bridgepert, Conn., who is now actively

afterwards Arista's reply:
Your Excellency: For reasons of the highest policy, among which, that of the highest importance to the Supreme Government, which demands its attention, to preserve by any means tranquility and public order, especially now when critical circumstances have confided the nation

Cruz, and has proceeded in her to England.

and its high destinies to the President, who, using the facu." and its high destinies to the President, its which it has conferred upon him, has resolved that your Excellency shall proceed immediately with the escort he has given you, to embark at Vera Cruz in the English stemmer proceeding to Europe in a few days' time, with the understanding that your Excellency shall not return without an order from the Supreme Government; and that while you remain in Europe you will retain your rank in the army and the pay pertaining to it. Accept, your Excellency, professations of my consideration. God, &c.

Maxico, April 27, 1853.

To General of Division Don Mariano Arista.

General Arista's reply is as follows:
Your Excellency: Colonel Don Miguel Andrade delivered to me at 9 A. M. on the 30th ult, on my estate of Nance-Amilya, your Excellency's note of the 27th of April, and at 1 P. M. I was en route to this port, as was required of me. I have just arrived, and will leave the Republic to day.

piece of workmanship and engineering skill is now being I cannot conceive how or why there can be any obstacle to preserve tranquility and public order by my presence in the country, if it be not that it is made out a crime that I should have maintained some friendly relations, in particular with Carvejal and other federalists, North Americans established in the neighborhood of the Northern fronter, as such indicates to me the expression made by your Excellency in the note to which I reply, saying that waile I senute its Europe I shall enjoy my pay and rank. I should remark that, notwithstanding my federal ideas and the sympathies that I have for the North American institutions. I have committed not the slightest act that should cause the punishment of calle to be applied to me I desire the happiness of my country, and to attain it I see no road but through federal institutions, and, if it be desired, annexation to the United States; in which Mexico will meet an ineahamtible fountain of riches and prosperity, notwithstanding she may loose that grand enigma, that squaring of the circle called by Gen. Santa Aña Nationality. The day will arrive when this will happen; in the meanwhils I must protest, and I protest solemnly, sgainst the act of tyranny which falls upon me and at the proper time I will demand reparation due for the mjuries inflicted on me.

Ged. &c.

To His Excellency the Minister of Wer, Mexico.

Fen Cers. May § 1853.

General Woll sent the whole corporation of Tampico to Vera Cruz as prisoners, because they would not publicly acknowledge the Presidentship of Santa Aña. I cannot conceive how or why there can be any obstaput in its place, and will complete the skeleton of this beau-tiful structure. As this is by far the most interesting operation from the commencement to the conclusion work, such of our citizens as may be desirous of viewing it, should take advantage of the opportunity before it be closed by roofing and glass. From the top of the Reservoir an excellent view can be obtained. The lantern was slung on Friday last between two substantial masts, but it was not then elevated more than a few feet from the ground. On Monday it was gradually and steadily drawn by pullies to its proper hight-150 feet. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when our reporter left, four ribs had been secured, so that it is now safe; which must be a source of satisfaction to the public, as well as to Mr. Detmold, the superintending engineer, and to the indefatigable and intelligent assistant engineer, Kroehl, on whom the entire respensibility of putting up the dome devolves. The lantern will be supported by 32 ribs of one tun each, measuring 71 feet on outside and 70 on inside curve. Each rib is composed of two flanges of two lengths of angle iron, one inch apart, braced together with strong trellis work. The ribs will all be bound together by five rows of horizontal and six transverse braces from the lower flange of one rib to the upper flange of another. The whole dome will be fin-

to Vera Cruz as prisoners, because they would not publicly acknowledge the Presidentship of Santa Aña, alleging by way of excuse, that they had not been officially notified of the fact.

The liberty of the Press is put down in Mexico, and all the officers who voluntarily surrendered to the Army

of the United States, are dismissed from the service.

MEXICO.

We have further accounts from Mexico in addition to the details in our Havana letter this morning and our recent telegraphic dispatches from New-Orleans. The dates are from Mexico to May 4, and from Vera Cruz to May 5,

On the 12d of April Santa Aba created his various Departments of Government and his Ministry. He created a Frocurador General, with a salary of \$4,000 and with the honor and decorations of the the Supreme Court of Justice. He is to be the Presiding Judge over all cases of Appeals, He is to be the Presiding Judge over all cases of Appeals, as we understand it, administrative as well as judicial. He also created a Council of State of 21 members, to be distributed into five sections, corresponding to the Departments of the Government. The appointment of these officers Santa Ana reserves to himself. As to the Government of the Interior, he recognizes only the old Divisions of States and Departments, not the new ones, with the exception of what has been done in Aguascalientes. He promises at an early period to take the steps necessary to protect the laterior from the Indians and the robbers.

On the 23d ult. Santa Ana 1 ublished his Decree respecting the Press. The system he has established is just like that which exists in France and Spain, and other nations on the Continent. The Liberty of the Press is completely studiellated, and nothing can be published that he dees not like.

On the same day, he decreed in operation all the laws On the same day, he decreed in operation at the law that were established for the government of the army on the 16th of February, 1847, and abolishes or annuls all others down to February 6th. He seeks to destroy, on the part of the Mexican liberals, the blind animosity they have hitherto entertained against the army. Santa Ana is pay-

hitherto entertained against the army. Santa Ana is paying particular attention to the army.

On the 20th, he named the Council of State, which is said to be organized on no exclusive spirit of the old parties, but to take in more or less of all—aslecting, however, the sen the most conservative in their respective parties. Among them is the discharged Bishop of Michoacan, cho sen its President. Arrillags, well known in Mexico for his compilation of the laws, is Secretary of the Council. Bocanegra, ex Foreign Minister, is one of its members.

On the 20d ult. Santa Aña bid farewell in form to Sr. Dor Juan Antosne Y Zayas, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plesspetentiary of her Catholic Majesty. The tarewell was in the principal saloon of the Palace, and in the presence of all the Ministers, the Generals of the army, and there was received, the new Minister for Spain, J. D. Juan Jimenez de Senderal, Marquis de la Rivera.

Gen. Lembardini, during his seventy days of administra-

Jimenez de Sendoral, Marquis de la Rivera.

Gen. Lombardini, during his seventy days of administration, is said to have involved the Government in many expenses, and embarra-sments, some of which are very costly, and which Santa Ana will nullify. The Government hasuspended payment untill it can fathom the contracts o city was good, and the general peace of the Island un-The English Mail steamer Avon, from Vera Cruz with dates to the 5th inst., arrived at Havana on the Lombardini.
The act of Gev. Lane of New-Mexico in attempting t 10th inst. Among her passengers was General Mariano

the act of GV. Lake of Rew Markton in Astendards occupy the Valley of the Mesilla continued to keep up a lively sensation in Mexico. The Government was making extraordinary efforts to sustain Gov. Trias in his effort to protect the the Mexicans there. Arista, Ex-President of Mexico, who has been banished frhm that country by Santa Aña's Government, and is The Common Council of Tampico having refused to

FROM NASSAU, N. P .- By the arrival of the bark Pedraza Capt. Dorritie, from Nassau, N. P., we have received files o The Royal Gazette to the 4th inst , but we do not find in them any news of interest to our readers.

FROM DEMERARA.-By bark Princeton, Capt. Seeley, from Demerara, April 30, we have received our files of Georgetown papers to April 27. They contain no news of interest to our readers.

THE BUFFALO CALAMITY.

Farther Particulars-The Coroner's Inquest. The Buffulo Express, of Monday morning, publishes the

ellowing additional particulars in relation to the recent atastrophe in that city:
We presented in our last, all the particulars of the

We presented in our last, all the particulars of the recent tragedy that we could obtain up to 12 o'clock on Friday night. We now continue the account. The Fire Department and numerous volunteers worked all night with ceasless industry, removing an immense quantity of rubbish, out finding no more bodies until between 5 and 6 o'clock on Saturday merring, when these or Geo. N. Johnson, foreman for Mr. Tilden, and Anthony Anthrop, laborer, were exhumed Abcut 8 o'clock, the body of Lawrenz Fulmer, laborer, was taken out. At morning, the night workmen desisted, their places being supplied by men obtained by the Street Commissioner, who, with their barrows, were able to renove the rubbish rapidly. The work continued until about 33 o'clock in the afternoon, when the body of Phillip Nemar, carpenter—one of Mr. Hefford's men—was discovered. He was in a reclining position, with a barrel of creckery completely smashed to pieces, lying partially across his chest and stomach. The enly ostensible wound was upon his temple—evidently done by some of the falling tuber. We understand he had no friends in this vicinity. At 7 o'clock in the evening, the laborers rested from their work, it being the general supposition that no more bodies tinder. We understand he had no friends in this vicinity. At 7 o'clock in the evening, the laborers rested from their work, it being the general supposition that no more bodies were buried, a supposition strengthened by the fact that the 10 men, known to have been actually employed on the building were then accounted for. If there are others they must be those who may have been in or near the building at the fatal moment. The work was resumed yesterday morning—with what results we shall show.

The names of the deat who have been found, are as follows: John Hefford, Master Carpenter; George N. Johnson, Foreman: Lawrenz Falner, Laborer; Authory Anthrep, Laborer; Michael Hadley, Mason; Phillip Neimar Carpenter.

with those who were taken out alive, and other-We might multiply incidents in relation to those wh

We might multiply incidents in relation to those who are saved, but our object at present is to place the simple facts before our readers. The romance of the affair will come in more properly hereafter.

A general inquest was held over the body of Phillip Namer, at Justice Burt's office, on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. The examination was conducted by Coroner Morse and the City Attorney, Mr. Pools. The following gentlemen composed the jury: Wm. Taylor, Foreman; Joe' Wheeler, Noals Carver, Robert Dunlap, L. E. Harris, Corolly, Sherrom.

men composed the jury: Wm. Taylor, Foreman; Joe Wheeler, Nouls Carver, Robert Dunlap, L. E. Harris, Corteius Boorom.

Frederick Samer, sworn—Identifies the body; has known Neimer 4 or 5 months.

Wm. H. Glenny, sworn—Owns building; commenced alterations some two months since; consulted Mr. Brown, a resident architect; consulted no other architect—but did consult Mr. Tilden; Brown wished to make a design; Tilden spoke of taking central wall down; told Tilden to go on with his own plan, taking out central wall; explained to Tilden about throwing stores in one; they went on to devise means; suggested seven columns, turning no arches, putting heavy timbers under first floor for columns to rest upon: I said, "Do as you think best," know Brown's plan, think Tilden ordered seven columns; afterward brown thought it better, and that building would be more secure by leaving arches over the columns, so as to support upper wall; he therefore ordered five columns, which he deemed sufficient; this plan was not settled upon; talked with Brown and Hefford; they thought that with six columns the wall could not settle enough to injure it; there was a recess in front part of building running to third floor; an arch was turned at the top; this arch sprung in taking down third floor; was originally faulty; rested on tambers; presume it was not properly secured.

In putting up second column, noticed the center wall.

Catalonia, and, as I heard a Catalan say, is a common, ignorant man. It is said I cannot however vouch for the truth of the assertion, that he was taken in a slaver on the coast of Africa, by the French, and condemned as a pirate to the gallies at Brest, and that he carries the nark of the hot iron they applied to him. He was released at the intercession of the Spanish Government, and now, by one of those freaks of fortune which exceed the wonders of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," he has become Minister of the extensive republic, or whatever it is, of Mexico, to the Court of Madrid. But the most interesting of all the news from Mexico is, the expulsion of General Arista from his native country, and the correspondence it gave rise to, and which, most facer; an arch was three as originally faulty; rested on taking down third floor; was originally faulty; rested on timber; presume it was not properly secured.

In putting up second column, noticed the center wall, third and fourth floors, was split a little; were fearful that the front end would spread and push out wall; in order to make everything secure; Tilden had two anchors put in on third floor; there were previously two put in on second effoor; anchors fastened by screws outside and joined by bars of iron; the was done because Tilden would not go on without making everything secure; supposed anchors did so; would have been no trouble if arch had not been turned on third floor; the crack before referred to was quarter of an inch wide, in the center wall, running from west to east 15 feet, and back again; in front part of center wall it extended 10 feet, and back again; think I discovered the crack this week; perhaps latter part of last; the anchors were put in at that time; talked with Thos. Hefford about making building more secure; we sent for Tilden to and the correspondence it gave rise to, and which, most wonderfully, has been allowed to be published here. General Arista arrived in the British steamer from Vera

consult with him; did not comemben; the anchors did not affect the cra k, but protected front; Tilden came to store, and we (Hefford and myself) went to T.'s office; I said to Tilden, that is a bad matter; he answered that it was, and asked what was to be done; I replied, that I was the patient and he the doctor, and that he must prescribe; he langued at this; he then asked Thos. Hefford what his opinion was; Hefford proposed to take out 10 feet of the central wall that leaned on the front wall, running to garret floor; also, to leave part of central wall on first floor; Tilden agreed to the plan and it was adopted; we considered the danger to lie in thrusting front wall into the street and thought this would obviate it; the wall was taken out in front as suggested; an arch was put in as suggested, and the first column put in at pack part of building to make an office—half the plan and it was adopted; we considered the danger to lie in thrusting front wall into the street and thought this would obviate it; the wall was taken out in front as anggested; an arch was put in as suggested, and the first column put in at pack part of building to make an office—half on each side of central wall; provious to putting column in back part, the urusual precaution was taken, of suring up center wall by cutting holes in wall and running timbers across, supported by joists on each side, the joists being street ghened by soanthing, wedged in tightly first column was put in 10 feet from rear; sured for second column in same way; Johnson directed in this matter, and thought 8 feet more could be taken out without injury; Hefford coincided, and think Tilden also; looking in basement, however, we found that 8 feet would come directly over an arched doorway which had been previously put in, so Johnson proposed taking out 11 feet, which would bring it over the farthest pier in the basement, which I assented to, on being assured that the balance of the center wall was quite sufficient; sured up for this stretch of 11 feet as before; in getting in timber from side walk for this 11 feet, which was all dressed to go in, discovered rot on one end; called Johnson and showed to him; after examining he found that it was retted some three or four inches; after some talk I condemned the timber; the 11 feet had been up stairs and examined all the rear walls; found no crack within an hour of the accident; the 11 feet on the second floor was supported by timber and joists, (mentioned before) the post rested on the first floor, nothing beneath but 2 feet stone wall; had been up stairs and examined all the rear walls; found no crack within an hour of the accident; the 11 feet on the second floor was supported by timber and joists, (mentioned before) the post rested on first the suring the 1 feet, which I afterwards condemned. (In answer to a question by Mr, Taylor.) All the suring rested on first floor; not for the wa

done; Mr. Johnson was present—it was done by his direction.

Tilden was there in the afternoon; when we commenced taking out the 11 feet the cellar wall was not examined; it was examined before, when passage way was cut; passage way was cut; passage way was cut in Aoril; no other passage made in central wall; this one was 18 feet fr m rear, 6 feet wide and arched with brick; did not sure first part but sured second; I left building few minutes before it fell; was anxious to have masons finish to night; sent Sawyer to do work in front and other men elsewhere; left at 5½; reached home, took off my coat, washed &c.; boy came running up and said building had fallen; have heard several accounts of the cause; don't believe pillars or timbers gave way; there was a number of casks of glass ware in upper story, near front part of building; not more than 20 tuns weight resting on center wall. Answer to question by Mr. Taylor—The pillars on first flaor rested on a stone 2 feet by twelve inches; hole was cut in floor; this stone put on central wall in basement iron plate on top of the stone and the pillars rested on these; probably 100 casks in upper story; had no conversation with Tilden about putting them there; Johnson saw them while they were going in; often helped hoist them.

In the midst of Mr. G.'s testimony the Coroner said that

saw them while they were going in, often helped hoist them.

In the midst of Mr. G.'s testimony the Coroner said that the Mayor had suggested that the inquest be finished at the Old Court House, on Monday, in order to give the public an opportunity of hearing the testimony.

Adjourned to 8; o'clock, as above.

Seven persons were taken from the ruins at different times who were alive. We are glad to learn that they are all doing well. These with the dead give us 13, and the balance of the 20 have all been heard from. Thus, Mr. Fiden had twelve men known to be in the building. Mr. Hefford six, and Mr. Glenny two.

The search was continued during a part of yesterdaybut no revelations were made. If there are any more bodies, they are those of persons who happened to be in or near the building at the time of the accident. As we hear of none that are missing, it is reasonable to conclude that we have already numbered the victims.

The Mayor, Fire Department, Police, Street Commission—

we have already numbered the victims.

The Mayor, Fire Department, Police, Street Commissioner, and many of our citizens, deserve the utmost credit for their unremitting exertions during the time of excitament and trial. Everything has been done, that could be done, and whatever of responsibility remains in this matter will be promptly met. It is a source of attonishment, under all the circumstances, that the loss of life was not far greater. We shall continue the particulars of the inquest in our next.

The Buffalo papers of yesterday, contain the proceedings of the inquest of Monday, but no new facts appear in the

Uncle Tom's Cabin a Two-Edged Sword.

Uncle Tom's Cabin a Two-Edged Sword.

From the Atalants (Ga.) Republican.

So much has been said and written with regard to Uncl. Tom's Cabin," and such a deal of "noise and confusion" made relative to its monstrosities, that we were induced, lately, to give it a reading. We had been prepared to flud every slave owner turned into a fiend or monster, and every Abolitionist rend-red a saint; but not so, with the exception of a few characters and incidents which are served up according to the license of true fiction, it is a portrait hon-crable to slave-owners, and rebulking to the crocedite sympathies of abolitionism. It is emphatically, to our mind, a two edged sword, cutting both ways. And it is quite apparent to us, that Mrs. Stowe must have been as much astonished at the character in which it has been viewed as if it had been taken for a dissertation on the principles of Phrenology, and much more than she would have been to see it taken up by the clergy as a missionary work.

For a just, true and impartial sketch of Slavery as it is, she first introduces us to the estate of Mr. Shelby, where Uncle Tom's Cabin is found, just in the condition that one may be seen on almost every plantation in the South. In this sketch she shows conclusively that she is and, macquainted with the domestic relations of Slavery, and the good feeling existing between masters and mistresses and their servants, and with what love and veneration children look up to the old negroes, and with what love and concludences their childish attentions are returned. Had Mrs Stowe been as ignorant of these relations as was Miss Ophelia, when she first arrived at Mr. St. Clair's, she never could have drawn so life-like a picture of Slavery as is to be seen almost everywhere as she did at Mr. Shelby's.

when she first arrived at Mr. St. Clair's, she never could have drawn so life-like a picture of Slavery as is to be seen almost everywhere as she did at Mr. Shelby's.

Equally true to the life was she, when she drew the characteristics of an orderly, intelligent Yankee Abolitionist, in the person of Miss Ophelia, fresh from Vermont. Brim full of Abolitionism, and, as she believed, of religion and missionary spirit to boot she could make no allowances for the short-comings of the stolid African; and she held them in such perfect horror, that she would have touched a snake or a toad as soon; while the simple child Eva, better nursed in the peculiarities of the negro character, and filled with more real humanity, benevolence, and Christian charity, taught even the self willed and precise, self relying and dogmatic Ophelia, how to govern by love; and also the greater exercise of true charity and benevolence.

and also the greater exercise of true charity and benevolence.

That she intended it for an anti-Slavery work is not attempted to be concealed; but it is evident that she intended it as a Missionary, rather than an incendiary publication, and that her over wrought characters of Lagree and some others are attributable to her desire to make a novel, more than any real desire to misrepresent Slavery as it exists among us. If it had been otherwise, she certainly never would have introduced us to such a family, in all respects, as the Shelbys, much less to the over-indulgent St. Clair, who seems to have had no use whatever for any of his servants, and who purchased Topsey merely for the fun of maintaining, educating and setting her free.

Mrs. Stowe never can be sufficiently grateful to Southern journalists for the unexampled popularity of her book. As a novel, it is at best, but of the second class, while it must rank still lower in the estimation of the unprejudiced, when viewed in the light of anything but a novel. If we view it as a work against Slavery, we find portions of it too fanciful for serious belief; while at the same time, it presents also the sunny side of the picture in a majority of instances, and administers a timely rebuke upon the misdirected philathropy of the Abolitionist. But for want of something else to sgitate about, it has been written into importance, and the fame and fortune of the writer are made.

THE SCHOONER FLIRT.—A Java paper, received by the last overland mail, says: "By our advices from Balavia we learn that the long pending case of Capt. Gibson, of the American schooner Flirt, charged with high treason, terminated on the 24th ult, after eight days trial. The sentence will be pronounced in open Court, on Friday, the 5th March. The general opinion is that he will be acquitted by the Council of Justice, rotwithstanding that the Fiscal has demanded twelve years imprisonment, after standing two hours under the gallows."

Maryland.—This is election year in Maryland, for on the 2d of next November—the new Constitution having changed the time of election from Qetober to November—there are to be elected most of the many important officers in the State. First, a Governor is to be elected, who is to be a resident of the Ist District, which is composed of the counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, Howard, and the City of Baltimore. The other State officers to be elected, are the Controller of the Treasury, Lottery Commissioner, and Commissioner of Public Works, for the District which is formed of the City of Baltimore. The Commissioner of Public Works, whose term will expire, is Mr. Punder, who has been appointed by President Pierce one of the "Appraisers at Large" for the Cutoms. It was supposed, when he was appointed to the office, that it would vacate that he field as Commissioner of Public Works, but it seems it does not not be he holds both. MARYLAND.—This is election year in Maryland, for ou

Iowa.—Samuel H. Riddle has been elected Judge in the Pottowattomic District. Mr. Riddle is a Whig, but was run as an Independent candidate.

ALABANA.—David Clopton is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Montgomery District, and is opposed by Capt. James Abercrombie. Union Whig. E. Lockwood, of Mobile, is the Whig candidate in the Mobile District. Philip Phillips is his Democratic opposent.

D. F. Boadly, of Bridgepert, Conn., who is now actively engaged with workmen, grading at several points on the road between Newtown and Flushing, and is to have it ready for laying down the rails between those two places, a distance of four miles the first of October, and the company intend to have cars running on that part of the road is to be completed to the Green Point Ferry, where it will terminate in case they are denied the privilege of laying down a rail track through the City of Williamsburgh.

The grading is very light and no point will it exceed 30 feet to the mile. The road is laid out in an almost direct line from a point about one third of a mile south of the Flushing Bridge to the Green Point Ferry. From Flushing across the Salt Meadow, about one mile, piles are to be put down and covered with caps upon which the rails are to be laid. The rails have been purchased and will be distributed along the line as soon as required for use. The

I now give you a translation of Sr. Tornel's letter to the General, ordering his departure from Mexico, and